

SYSTEM SOFTWARE
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TO: Distribution
SUBJECT: COPY DIRECTORIES VIA BERKNET

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COPY DIRECTORIES VIA BERKNET

There are 3 basic ways to copy directories:

1. one file at a time via netcp.
2. setup a shell file to send them one at a time via netcp.
3. tar the directory into a file then netcp that file.

The first way is of course very time consuming and generally recommended only to masochist types.

The second way is kind of slow but if the directory is large or if you have several huge files it might be the only practical way of doing it. It will run faster if you use the -q option when calling netcp because it won't notify you after each netcp. If you have a .netrc file in your login directory you won't need the -l login_name and -p password options, see the UNIX manual page netrc for info on setting up a .netrc file.

An example shell file follows:

EXAMPLE 1 - you are on the same system as the directory to be moved.

```
#
foreach name ($argv)
    netcp -q -l login_name -p password $name v?:directory_name/$name
end
```

EXAMPLE 2 - you are on the system you want the directory moved to.

```
#
foreach name ($argv)
    netcp -q -l login_name -p password v?:directory_name/$name $name
end
```

The '?' above should be the number of the machine (eg. v1 or v2). When files are copied the mode ends up as 644 - no matter what it was on the original machine. Directories will be changed to just a file.

Be sure to change the mode of the shell file to be executable (eg. 755) and **be sure the target directory exists**. Also, if you put your password in the shell file be sure to remove the file when done or at least make the mode 700.

The third way is nice but is **dangerous** in that disk space can be eaten up real quick - especially if the tar files are left around after the copy is done. See the UNIX manual pages on tar for an explanation of the flags used. The arguments to net should always be enclosed in " ".

EXAMPLE 1 - You are on the same system as the directory to be moved.

```
tar cf filename directory_name
netcp filename V?:filename
rm filename <----- VERY IMPORTANT!!
net "tar xf filename" or login on the other system and do the tar
```

EXAMPLE 2 - You are on the system you want the directory moved to.

```
net "tar cf filename directory_name"
netcp V?:filename filename
net "rm filename" <----- VERY IMPORTANT!!
tar xf filename
```